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New taxa of South African platypleurine cicadas (Homoptera: Cicadidae)

by

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The taxa *Systophlochius palochius* gen. nov., sp. nov., *Platypleura mijburghi* sp. nov., *P. chalybaea* sp. nov., *P. brunea* sp. nov., *Munza parva* sp. nov., *Azanicada* gen. nov., *Capcicada* gen. nov., and *Albanicada* gen. nov. are described, based on biological and morphological characters. *Kongota muiri* Distant is synonymized with *Kongota punctigera* (Walker).

INTRODUCTION

Studies of the southern African cicadas have been largely restricted to their taxonomy, based on their morphology. Even this field has been moribund for over half a century, and very little is known of their general biology. Generic revisions of the tropical African fauna (Boulard 1972; Distant 1904) have affected the classification of the austral species to some extent. Recently, a combination of field and laboratory work has revealed several new South African taxa, and yielded new information of taxonomic relevance about established ones. This paper reports taxonomic additions and alterations arising from this work.

High quality magnetic tape (Scotch, standard play), a Nagra III tape recorder set to a recording speed of 38,1 cm/s, and a Beyer M69N dynamic microphone were used to record the calling songs of undisturbed cicadas in the field. The frequency response of the microphone was essentially flat over the frequency range of the calls. Sonagrams and power spectra of the recordings were made on a Kay 7029A sound spectrum analyser, using the 300 Hz and 45 Hz band filters respectively. A Kay 6077A time marker was used to calibrate the time axis of the sonagrams.

The anatomical terminology follows Villet (1987). The circumcaudal band is a ring of white powdery secretion on the pregenital tergite of both sexes. The following abbreviations denote where type specimens have been deposited:

AMGS – Albany Museum, Grahamstown.
IC – Coetzer Collection, Pretoria.
SANC – National Collection of Insects, Pretoria.
RM – Mijburgh Collection, Pretoria.
SAMC – South African Museum, Cape Town.
TMSA – Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

Platypleurinae

Genus *Systophlochius* **gen. nov.**

Type-species: *Systophlochius palochius* **sp. nov.**

Etymology: An imaginary and meaningless name; male gender.

General appearance: Body cylindrical and hairy. Width of head including eyes equal to that of pronotum. Dorsal profile of face convex and flattened. Lateral margins of pronotum produced into small, rounded paranota. Tegmina and hind wings moderately angular; pigmented, but white anal patches very poorly developed; hind wing with six apical cells; membranes of both wings about equal in width. Circumcaudal band entire.

Male genitalia: pygophoral processes vestigial, not visible in profile. Urite with lateral lobes well developed; two wide projections, each bearing a lateral apical tooth, emerge from the apex of the body of the urite; no spines are present on any of the processes.

This genus is superficially similar to *Platypleura*, but differs in many elements of the wing pigmentation. It also has hair tufts on the cruciform elevation, the circumcaudal band is complete, and the form of the male urite is distinctive.

Systophlochius palochius sp. nov., Figs 1, 2

Male: longest axis of tegmen 25,9 mm (24,8–26,7 mm; n = 8).

Tegmina: pigmented to the edge of the membrane; grey, broken by whitish mottles and with herringbone pattern along the veins; veins ochre; subapical crossveins outlined in black; disco-basal area crossed by a black bar in some specimens.

Hind wing: strongly orange, with orange venation; marginal membrane and apices of distal cells and jugum blackened, and only slight evidence of white area at ends of anal veins which is typical of *Platypleura* species.

Head: grey with black lines between eyes and ocelli and across top of clypeus; area between ocelli black; clypeus and area on either side darkened; rostrum ochreous, and reaching third abdominal segment.

Thorax: covered with greyish hairs obscuring pronotal sulci and mesothoracic pattern; hairs above wing bases black; two parallel, narrow, medial, black lines from head to cruciform elevation, broadening slightly on posterior mesothorax; two black hair tufts lie on lines at anterior angles of cruciform elevation, which is olive grey. Opercula greyish, dusted with white, and barely touching. Legs black, mottled with ochre.

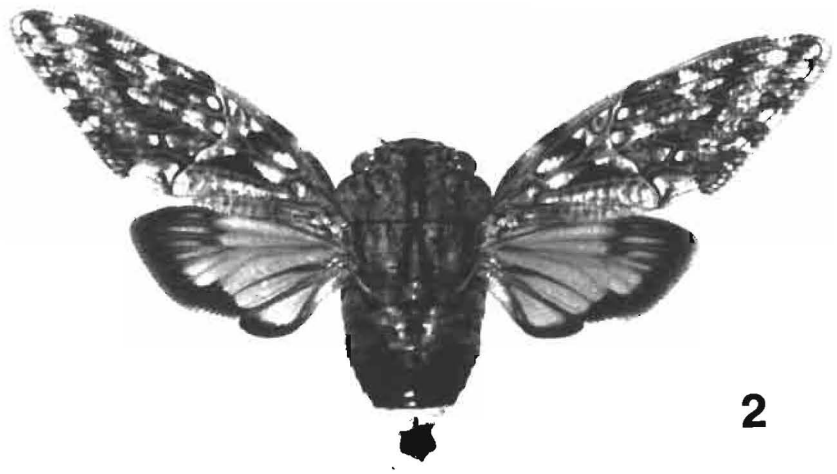
Abdomen: black, anterior tergites covered with grey hairs; two narrow, median, black lines running through hairy patch; circumcaudal band complete; sternites black, dusted with white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 16): as in generic description; apical projection less well sclerotized than remainder of urite, and separated at their base by broad, triangular projection of body of the urite.

Female: longest axis of tegmen 27,0 mm (26,1–27,9 mm; n = 4).

Resembles male in structure and markings, but slightly larger.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: holotype ♂: SOUTH AFRICA, Dunstable Farm, [24°27′ S, 30°43′ E], 5 Nov. 1986, M. H. Villet (SANC). 14 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, data as for holotype (SAMC); 3 ♂♂, Dunstable Farm, 19 Nov. 1986, M. H.



Figs 1–2. Imagoes of *Systophlochius palochius* **sp. nov.**

Villet (2 TMSA, 1 SANC); 3 ♀♀, Dunstable Farm, 26 Jan. 1987, M. H. Villet (1 TMSA, 2 SANC); 1 ♂, Lydenburg [25°05′ S, 30°28′ E], 2 Jan. 1985, R. Mijburgh (RM); 1 ♂, Ofcalaco [24°17′ S, 30°23′ E], 8 Jan. 1984, R. Mijburgh (RM); 3 ♀♀ same data, but date 1 Jan. 1976, (RM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ same data but date 4 Nov. 1976, (RM); 4♀♀ Strydom Tunnel [24°27′S, 30°36′ E], 2 Jan. 1985, I. Coetzer (IC).

Since *Systophlochius* is currently monotypic, the generic characters serve to distinguish *S. palochius*.

Biological notes: it occurs in the eastern Transvaal (Fig. 29). At the type locality this cicada is found on *Cassia* and *Acacia nigrescens* trees. It appears to be gregarious, several specimens occupying one tree.

Calling song (Figs 32–34): a continuous and sustained note, lying between 8–13 kHz, with a broad range of emphasized frequencies and a pulse rate around 270 Hz. Bouts of calling are introduced by a series of frequency-modulated chirps about 210 msec long (Fig. 32), separated by 250 msec.

Genus *Azanicada* **gen. nov.**

Type species: Platypleura zuluensis Villet

Platypleura zuluensis Villet, 1987: 212–215.

Etymology: From a native name for southern Africa; female gender.

General appearance: body short and broad. Width of head, including eyes, about equal to that of pronotum. Dorsal profile of face gently convex. Pronotum produced into small, angular paranota. Tegmina and hind wings broad and angular; pigmented, with white anal patches moderately developed on both wings; hind wing with six apical cells; membranes of both wings about equal in width. Circumcaudal band divided.

Male genitalia (Figs 20–21): pygophoral processes vestigial, not visible in profile; lateral lobes of urite moderately well developed and spinose; body of urite elongated about epiphallus, and bearing lateral, subapical tooth (Fig. 20); median area of mass raised to form two lateral shelves.

Azanicada resembles *Platypleura*, from which it differs in the angularity of the wings and paranota, and the structure of the urite. The song of the type species is more like that of an *Oxypleura* or *Munza* species, and unlike a *Platypleura* species in structure (Villet in press).

Genus *Platypleura* Amyot and Serville

Platypleura Amyot and Serville, 1843: 465.

Platypleura mijburghi sp. nov., Figs 3, 4.

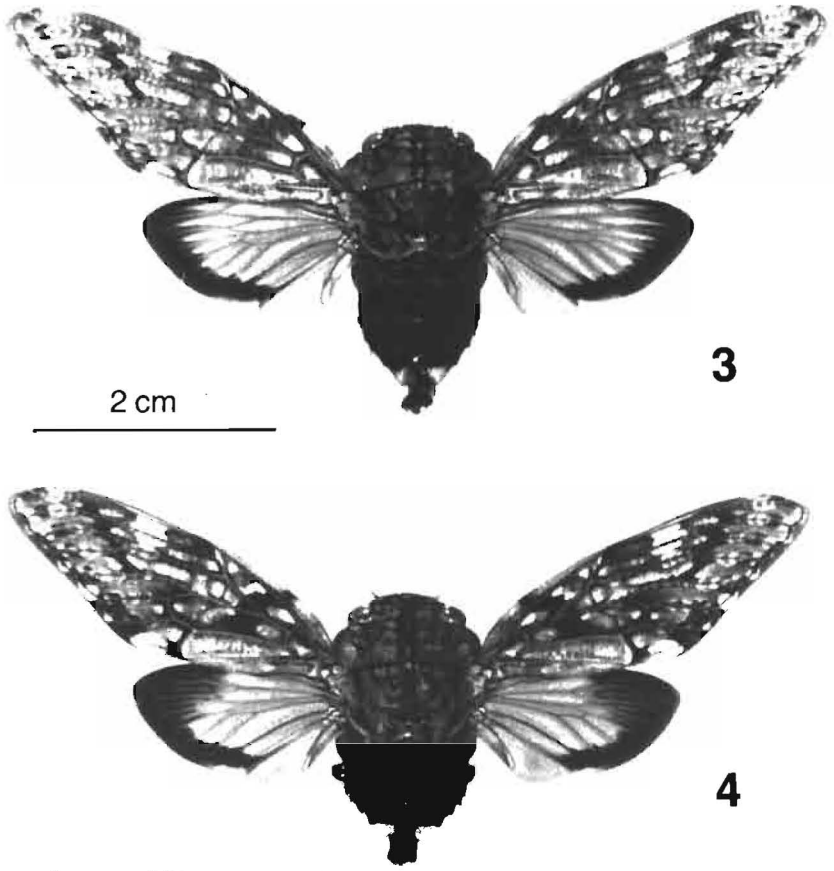
Male: longest axis of tegmen 31,0 mm (29,8–32,6 mm; n = 24).

Head: ochreous grey, blackened around ocelli and across top of clypeus; rostrum extending to about fifth abdominal sternite.

Tegmina: charcoal grey, including marginal membranes; veins ochreous grey, with herringbone pattern along them, especially in pos-discal area; alternating light and dark areas along margin, ending in white patch at anal angle; an indistinct white patch in radial cell; two indistinct white discal bars extend from costal margin to centre of wing; some specimens fairly uniform and flat in coloration, others have darker groundcolour, with a black disco-basal bar (Fig. 4) and contrast in their markings more pronounced; intermediate forms common.

Hind wing: orange with black margin and white spot at ends of anal veins. Jugum entirely orange.

Thorax: pronotum grey-brown, with sulci and broad central medial line blackened; paranota rounded. Mesonotum black with ochre markings and cruciform



Figs 3–4. Imagoes of *Platypleura mijburghi* **sp. nov.**

elevation; sternites dark grey; opercula grey with ochreous margins and overlapping slightly; legs grey-brown with indistinct darker bands; hind femurs bearing four lateral and three medial spines.

Abdomen: black, covered with sparse, fine black hairs; circumcaudal band white and divided; sternites dark grey with paler powdery coating.

Male genitalia (Fig. 17): typical of genus (Boulard 1972); pygophoral processes reduced; bases of median processes of urite constricted above point where apices diverge; shelves above bases heavily built and angled; endophallus bearing single spine near base.

Female: longest axis of tegmen 33,5 mm (32,1–34,0 mm; n = 6).

Very similarly marked to male, except that seventh abdominal tergite, rather than eighth, is white.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: holotype ♂: SOUTH AFRICA, Johannesburg [26°12′ S; 28°02′ E], 24 Dec. 1982, M. H. Villet (SANC); 17 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ Paratypes: 1 ♂ Pretoria [25°46′ S; 28°12′ E], 14 Dec. 1983, M. H. Villet (TMSA); 2 ♂♂ Swartkops Pleasure Resort [25°59′ S; 27°49′ E], 20 Nov. 1983, M. H. Villet (SANC); 1 ♂ same data, but 30 Dec. 1982 (TMSA); 1 ♂ Kloofwaters Farm [25°50′ S; 27°26′ E], 13 Nov. 1982, M. H. Villet (SANC); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ 33 km W Nylstroom [24°40′ S; 28°03′ E], 1 Dec. 1985, M. H. Villet (SAMC); 1 ♀ Broederstroom [25°47′ S; 27°53′ E], 22 Nov. 1985, M. H. Villet (TMSA); 2 ♀♀ 17 km W Nylstroom [24°40′ S; 28°14′ E], 1 Dec. 1985, M. H. Villet (SANC); 1 ♂ Zebedelia [24°18′ S; 29°16′ E], 24 Nov. 1978, R. Mijburgh (RM); 1 ♂ 1♀ Pretoria [25°46′ S; 28°12′ E], 7 Nov. 1984, R. Mijburgh (RM); 2 ♂♂ Thabazimbi [24°38′ S; 27°25′ E], 8 Nov. 1984, R. Mijburgh (RM); 2 ♀♀ Randburg [26°05′ S; 27°58′ E], 5 Jan. 1987, R. Mijburgh (RM); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Silkaatsnek [25°42′ S; 27°54′ E], 17 Nov. 1984, R. Mijburgh (RM); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ Thabazimbi [24°38′ S; 27°25′ E], 18 Dec. 1984, I. Coetzer (IC); 1 ♂ Strydom Tunnel [24°27′ S; 30°36′ E], 2 Jan. 1985, I. Coetzer (IC); 1 ♂ Nelspruit [25°29′ S; 30°59′ E], 12 Oct. 1985, I. Coetzer (IC); 1 ♀ Pretoria [25°46′ S; 28°12′ E], 8 Jan. 1985, I. Coetzer (IC).

The sooty greyness of the forewing markings and the body distinguish this species from all others in the area.

Distribution and Notes: it is widely distributed in the Transvaal bushveld (Fig. 31), and has been recorded feeding on *Rhus lancea, Cussonia paniculosa* and the exotic *Greyvillea robusta*. It also congregates on *Sclerocarya birea* and *Combretum zeyheri*, which are probably food plants too. Rarely, specimens perch on rocks. They are particularly well camouflaged when perched on tree trunks burnt during grass fires.

The species is named in honour of Mr Rudy Mijburgh, who contributed many specimens of this species to the type series.

Calling song (Figs 35–36): this cicada produces 0,5–1,2 sec long bursts of sound separated by 60 msec-long pauses. The result is like a hiccough imposed on a sustained note. The midpoint frequency is 10,7 kHz, with a range of about 2 kHz on either side. The pulse rate varies about a mean of 390 Hz.

Platypleura chalybaes sp. nov., Figs 5–6

Male: longest axis of tegmen 30,9 mm (28,8–33,2 mm; n = 9).

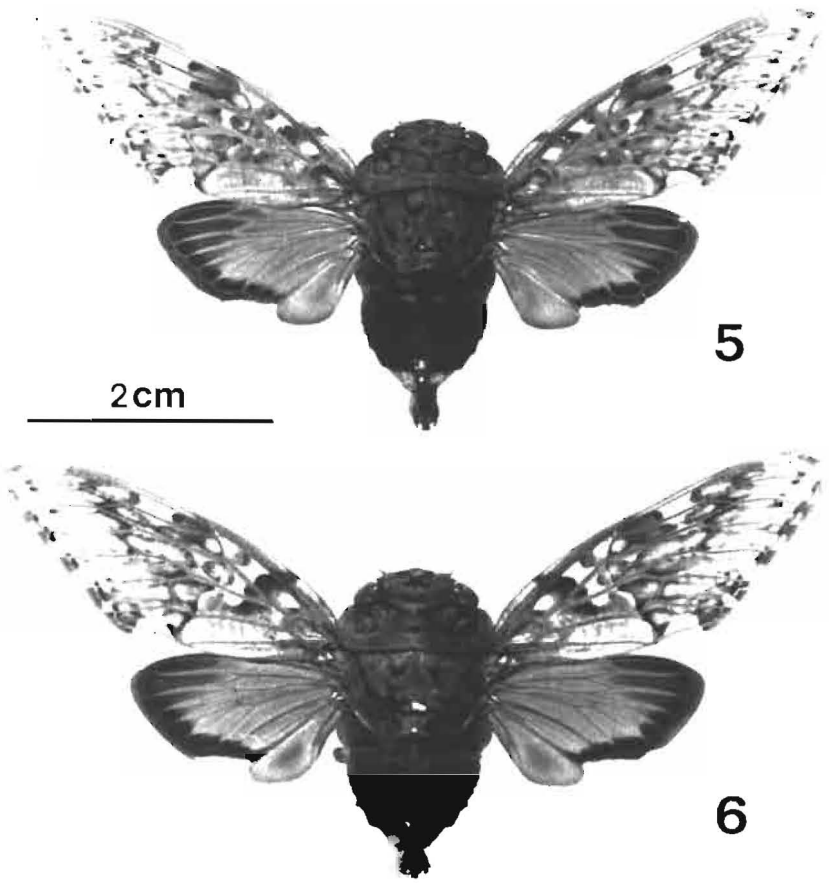
Tegmina: silvery grey; white patches distinct and bright; veins green; markings well differentiated. Certain specimens with dark discobasal bar.

Hind wings: rusty orange, with orange veins and blackened apical cells; marginal membrane black with white area at tips of anal veins.

Head: dark olive green, blackened ventrally; ocellar area blackened; black line across dorsum of clypeus, and from each eye to adjacent ocelli. Rostrum reaching third abdominal sternite.

Thorax: olive green; pronotal sulci black; paranota rounded, moderately developed. Mesothorax with two fine black crescents on anterior margin, and two slightly curved black lines running from pronotum to cruciform elevation; opercula ochreous brown, barely overlapping; legs greenish-brown, fore-femurs and mid-tarsi with darker bands.

Abdomen: black with fine, sparse black hairs and dorsal triangle of grey hair; sternites brown, darkened medially; circumcaudal band divided; tymbal covers very dark brown.



Figs 5–6. Imagoes of *Platypleura chalybaea* **sp. nov.**

Male genitalia (Fig. 18): pygophore and urite of *P. chalybaea* typical of genus in shape and sclerotization; bases of median processes slender and tapered, and shelves above them not heavily developed.

Female: longest axis of tegmen 31,9 mm (n = 1).

Very similar to male in markings and coloration.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: holotype ♂: SOUTH AFRICA, 20 km S Fort Beaufort (32°46′ S; 26°37′ E), 29 Dec. 1985, M. H. Villet (SANC). Paratypes (5 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 4 ♂♂, same data as holotype (2 TMSA, 2 AMGS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Howieson's Poort (33°21S; 26°30′ E), 25 Dec. 1985, M. H. Villet (SANC).

This species closely resembles *Platypleura divisa* and the next species described, i.e. *P. brunea* sp. nov. However, its silvery-grey tegmen and its unique habitat preference

serve to distinguish it from these two. Its song is not very different from that of either species, but because of its habitat preferences, it is unlikely ever to extend into the range of either, and its gene pool is therefore effectively circumscribed.

Biological notes: this insect appears to be reasonably widespread in the Albany district of the eastern Cape (Fig. 29), where it is found principally on *Euphorbia* trees, often several on one tree. Since these plants are generally restricted to rocky hillsides, this cicada is patchy and localized in distribution.

Calling song: this call is composed of a note sustaind for about 5–8 sec and followed by two or three chirps. The frequency range is 9–15 kHz, emphasized around 11 kHz, and the pulse rate fluctuates about 400 Hz. It is very similar to that of *P. divisa* (Villet, in press).

Platypleura brunea sp. nov., Fig. 7.

Male: longest axis of tegmen 30,7 mm (30,0–31,3 mm; n = 5).

Tegmina: Brown basally, becoming grey distally, including marginal membrane; off-white spot present on each marginal crossvein; venation greenish basally, but light brown distally, with herringbone markings alongside.

Hind wings: very similar to *Platypleura chalybaea* in colour and pattern. White area at tips of anal veins of hind wing not as intense as in *P. chalybaea*.

Head: light brown, blackened ventrally; black lines across top of clypeus and between eyes and ocelli; ocellar area blackened; rostrum reaching to sixth sternite.

Thorax: brown; pronotum with black sulci and rounded paranota; mesothorax with two elongated black spots on anterior edge, and an angled black line from the pronotum to the cruciform elevation; opercula overlap slightly; legs brown, the fore-femurs and mid-tarsi banded; hind tibiae with 3–4 lateral and 2 medial spines.

Abdomen: Black with sparse, fine, black hairs, medial dorsal triangle of short, golden hairs, and divided circumcaudal band; tymbal covers dark brown; sternites brown, darker medially, and dusted with white powder.

Male genitalia (Fig. 19): very similar to *P. chalybaea* and *P. divisa*, but pygophore more elongated than in these species.

Female: unknown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: holotype ♂: SOUTH AFRICA, Queenstown [31°54′ S; 26°53′ E], 19 Dec. 1985, M. H. Villet (SANC). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, same data as holotype (1 SANC, 1 TMSA, 2 AMGS).

This species is closely related to *Platypleura divisa* Germar and the previous species, but is easily distinguished from both by the brownness of its tegmen. It also possesses a distinctive encounter call (see below), and is not as gregarious as either of the other species.

Biological notes: only one locality, Queenstown (Fig. 29), is known for this species, which was found inhabiting willow trees, *Salix babylonica*, along a stream. The males are not gregarious, only one to three being found in each tree.

Calling song (Figs 37–39): the calling song of this species is almost identical to that of *P. chalybaea*, which is described above. In additional, an encounter call was recorded from *P. brunea* (Fig 37). It is composed of 0,35 sec chirps emitted 0,1–0,16 sec apart. Their frequency structure is slightly modulated, but covers essentially the same frequency range as the calling song.

Fig 7. Imago of *Platypleura brunea* **sp. nov.**

Genus *Capcicada* **gen. nov.**

Type species: *Cicada decora* Germar

Etymology: After the Cape Province, to which the type species is endemic; female gender.

General appearance: Body broad and compact. Width of head across eyes equal to width of pronotum. Dorsal profile of face flatly convex. Paranota small and rounded. Tegmina and hind wings broad with rounded angles; pigmented, but lacking the distinct white anal patches of many *Platypleura* species. Hind wing with six apical cells. Marginal membranes of tegmen and hind wing about equal in width. Circumcaudal band complete.

Male genitalia (Figs 22–23): pygophoral lobes reduced; urite with well-developed, spiny lateral processes; the median mass bearing recurved, spiny arm on each side and two blunt teeth, similar to those of some *Munza* species e.g. *M. furva* and *M. laticlavia* on lower angles.

The wings are unusually broad and rounded for a platypleurine, giving specimens a butterfly-like appearance. The marginal membranes lack the white anal patches characteristic of *Platypleura*, and the shape of the male urite makes this genus easy to distinguish from related genera.

Capcicada decora Germar **comb. nov.**, Figs 8, 22, 23, 30, 40, 41.

Cicada decora Germar, 1834: 79
Platypleura decora (Germar); Distant 1906: 16
Platypleura deusta Stal, 1866 (part): 17; Distant 1906: 16
Platypleura absimilis Distant, 1897: 128; Distant 1906: 16

This attractive cicada inhabits the mountains around the Cape Peninsula, occurring from almost sea level to altitudes of over 750 m on the Franschhoek Pass. It

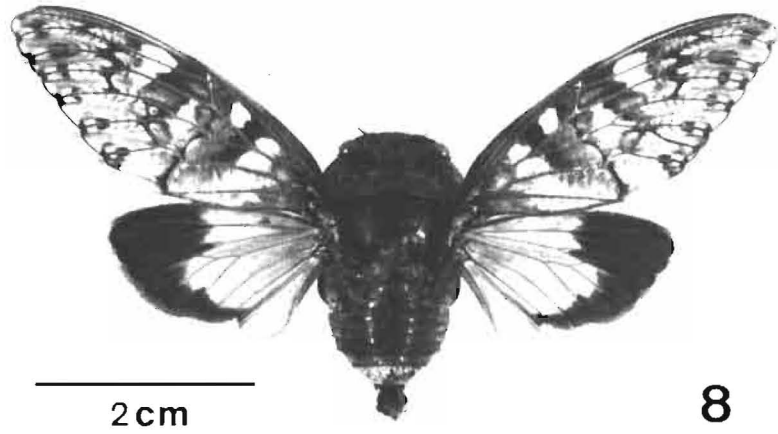


Fig 8. Imago of *Capcicada decora*.

feeds on *Protea arborea* and *P. repens*, which appears to be an important factor restricting its distribution (Fig 30), since no other hosts have ben recorded, and its range is very similar that that of these plants (Coates Palgrave 1977).

Calling song (Figs 40–41): a sustained, slightly rattling note with an emphasized frequency of 8,75 kHz and a range of 7–13 kHz. It is composed of 370 pulses per sec, arranged in pairs.

Genus *Albanycada* **gen. nov.**

Type species: *Platypleura albigera* Walker

Etymology: After the Albany district of the Cape Province, from which the type species originates; female gender.

General appearance: body relatively short, broad and cylindrical. Width of head across eyes slightly greater than width of mesonotum. Dorsal profile of face slightly convex. Paranotal lobes small, rounded. Circumcaudal band present. Tegmina and hind wings with rounded angles; both wings marbled or pigmented proximally, and largely hyaline distally; costa of tegmen slightly dilated; hind wings with six apical cells; marginal membranes of tegmen and hind wing about equal in width.

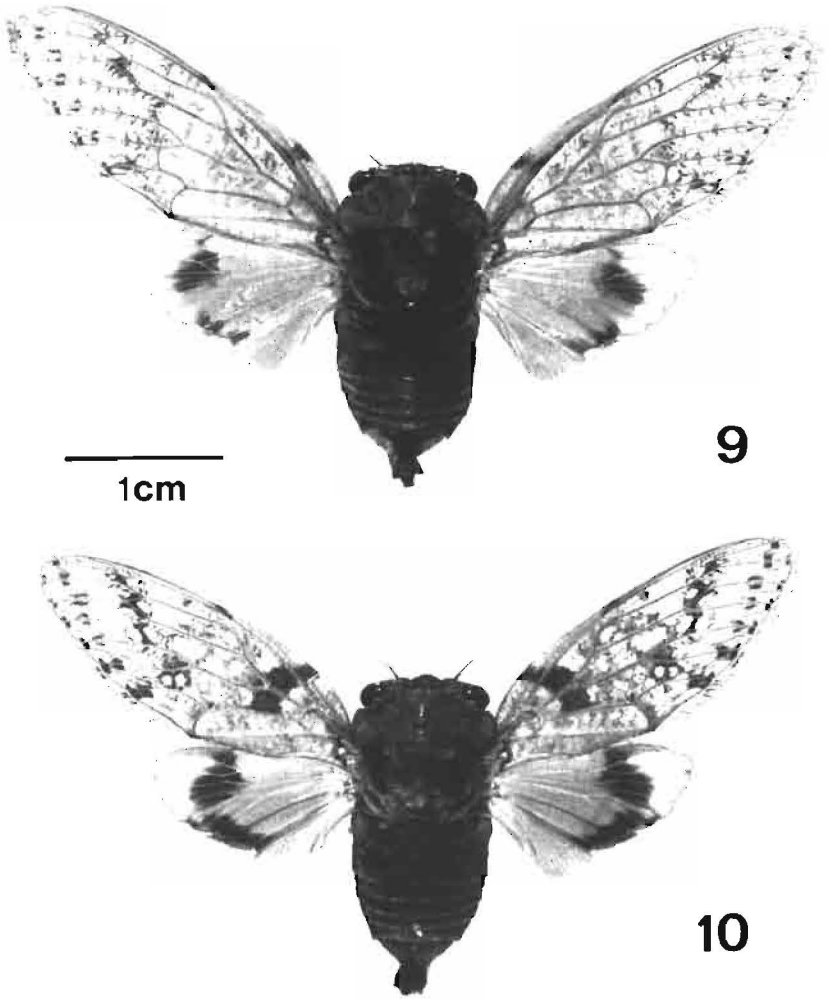
Male genitalia (Fig. 25): pygophoral processes vestigial, not visible in profile; urite with lateral lobes moderately developed; tips of ventral median lobes heavy and turned away from one another; none of lobes bearing spines; central projection running down from anal ring between median lobes.

The unusual groundplan of the forewing markings, the shape of the wings and the structure of the male urite are distinguishing features of this genus. The width of the head and some features of the genitalia link it to the genus *Platypleura* and its relatives, but its coloration and wing shape are more reminiscent of *Kongota* Distant.

Albanycada albigera Walker, **comb. nov.**, Figs 9–10.

Platypleura albigera Walker, 1850: 12
Platypleura membranacea Karsch, 1890: 92; Distant 1906: 16

This species has a very restricted distribution (Fig. 31), being found in various xeric, euphorbiaceous veld types in the Albany and Fish River districts. It is not gregarious. The sexes are similar in size and markings, but there is a great deal of variation in the development of the dark markings on the wings.



Figs 9–10. Imagoes of *Albanycada albigera*.

Calling song (Figs 42–43): A sustained and monotonous whine between the frequencies of 7–12 kHz, emphasized at 9,5 kHz. The pulse repetition rate is about 250 Hz and the pulses are arranged in pairs in a similar way to those of *K. punctigera* (Walker) (Figs 44–45).

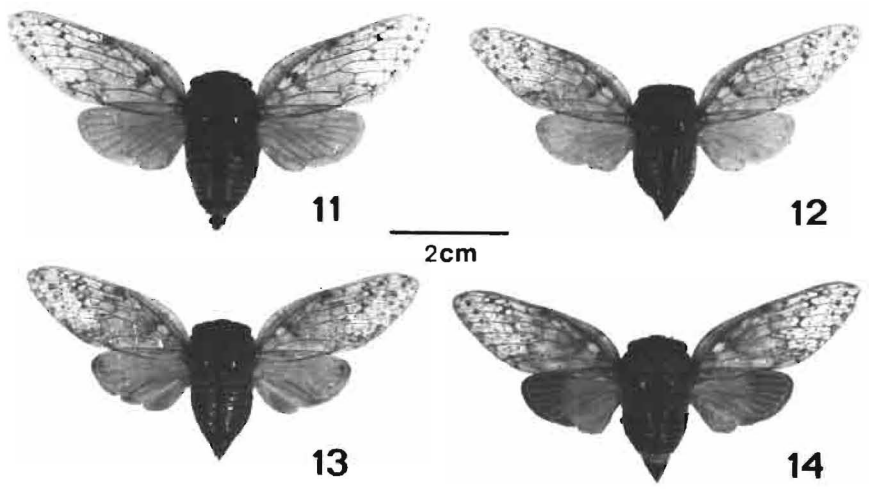
Genus *Kongota* Distant

Kongota Distant 1904: 298

Kongota punctigera (Walker), Figs 11–14

Platypleura punctigera Walker, 1850: 14
Kongota punctigera (Walker); Distant 1904: 298
Platypleura subfolia Walker, 1850: 15; Distant 1906: 18
Kongota muiri Distant, 1905: 671 **syn. nov.**

Taxonomic Status: the original descriptions of *K. muiri* and *K. punctigera* were both based on single female specimens, from Natal, and males have never been described. During work in Natal, a series of specimens was collected, the females of which intergrade from one form to the other. All of the males correspond to the description of the female of *K. punctigera,* and no dark-winged specimens have been found in any of the collections studied. At Mtunzini (28°58′ S 31°46′ E), both female forms emerge at the same time of the year, and in the same habitat. It is therefore proposed that the females are polymorphic, and that *K. muiri* is a junior synonym of *K. punctigera.*



Figs 11–14. Imagoes of *Kongota punctigera* 11. Male. 12–14. Females.

Biological notes: *K. punctigera* is distributed in the eastern coastal forests, from the eastern Cape to Mocambique (Fig. 31). No preferences for particular plants were recorded, but specimens were generally found in trees. The male genitalia are very distinctive. The lateral lobes of the urite are spiny as in *Platypleura* and *Capcicada,* but the median lobes are broad, flattened and folded towards the midline, unlike any other southern African genus.

Calling song (Figs 44–45): a simple, unmodulated and continuous train of paired pulses produced at a rate of 275–320 pairs/sec. The second pulse is weaker than the first. The emphasized frequency band is centred at 7,0 kHz, but there is a well-defined, quieter higher range.

Genus *Munza* Distant

Munza Distant 1904: 297

Munza parva sp. nov., Fig. 15.

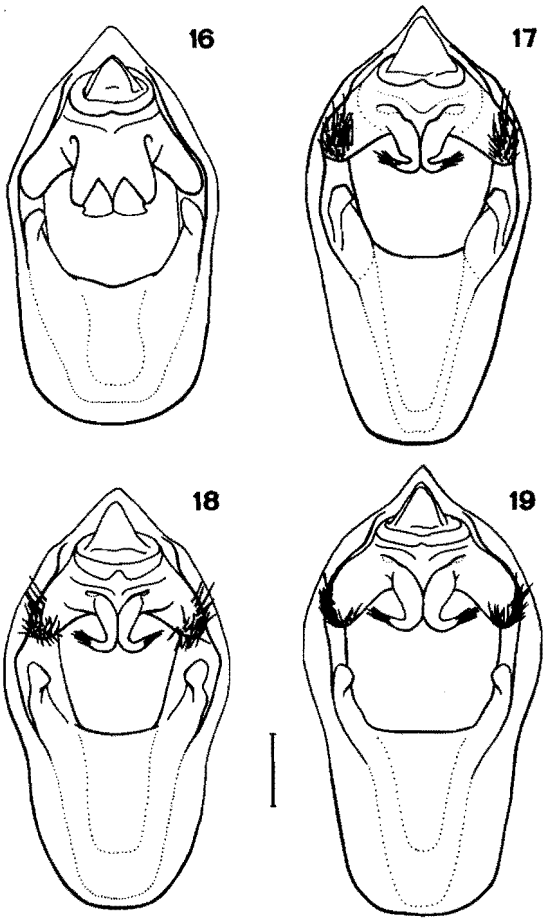
Male: longest axis of tegmen 16,6 mm (16,1–16,9 mm; n = 3).

Tegmina: basal portion brownish, more evenly coloured than in its nearest relative, *Munza basimacula* Walker; distal portion opaque, bearing two brown bands parallel to margin, extending from basal area to costa; clavus whitened; veins reddish-brown, but costal veins and costal membrane ochreous.

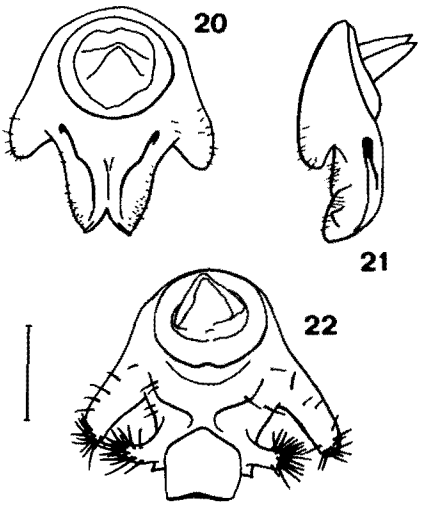
Hind wings: veins grey; basal area peach, distinct from or merging gradually into black distal region; jugum and anal cells more grey distally; limbus opaque. In *M. basimacula* the basal area is orange and well defined.

Head: greenish-ochre; black line extending from eye to eye above clypeus and dark brown markings running from eyes to posterior ocelli; clypeus ochreous below and black above; rostrum reaching to the posterior edge of hind coxae.

Fig 15. Imago of *Munza parva*.



Figs 16–19. Male genitalia: pygophores and urites. 16. *Systophlochius palochius* **sp. nov.** 17. *Platypleura mijburghi* **sp. nov.** 18. *Platypleura chalybaea* **sp. nov.** 19. *Platypleura brunea* **sp. nov.** Scale = 2 mm.



Figs 20–22. Male genitalia: urites. 20–21. *Azanicada zuluensis*. 20. Ventral view. 21. Left lateral view. 22. *Capcicada decora*, ventral view. Scale = 1 mm.

Thorax: protonum brown with black sulci. Mesonotum black; markings and cruciform elevation toffee-coloured, latter with a central black mark; all ventral surfaces ochreous, opercula barely meeting in midline. Legs ochreous, forelegs darker; hind tibiae bearing 2–3 spines on medial and lateral surfaces.

Abdomen: tergites black, covered by fine silvery hairs; sternites and margins of pregenital tergite ochreous.

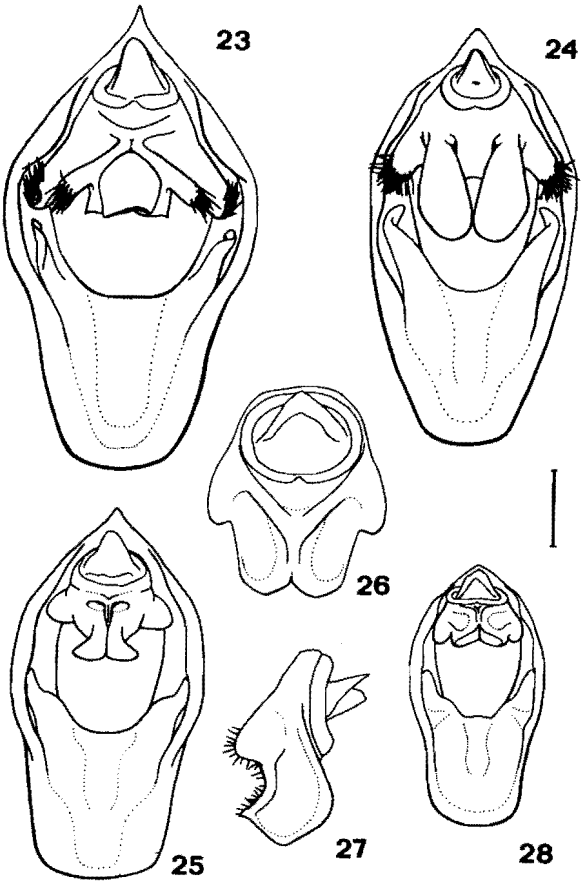
Male genitalia (Figs 26–28): pygophore similar to *M. basimacula* in shape, but pygophoral lobes more flattened to inner walls; lateral processes of tenth urite and tooth on ventral processes less well developed than in *M. basimacula*.

Female: unknown.

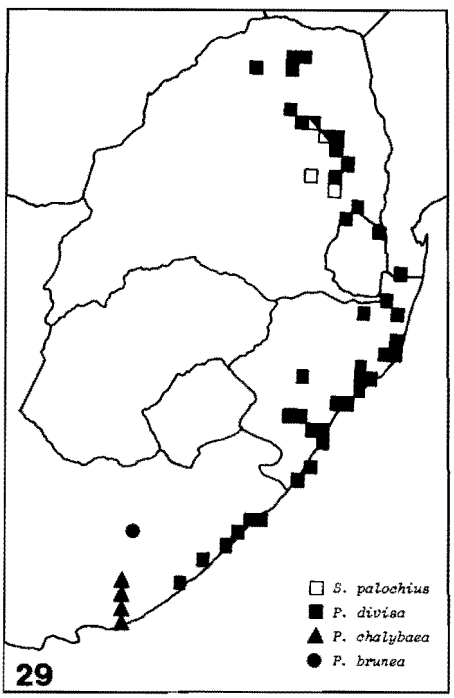
MATERIAL EXAMINED: holotype ♂: SOUTH AFRICA, Mkuzi Game Reserve [26°39′ S 32°10′ E], 9 Dec. 1984, M. H. Villet (SANC). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ Sikumba, Delagoa Bay, Mocambique, no other data (TMSA).

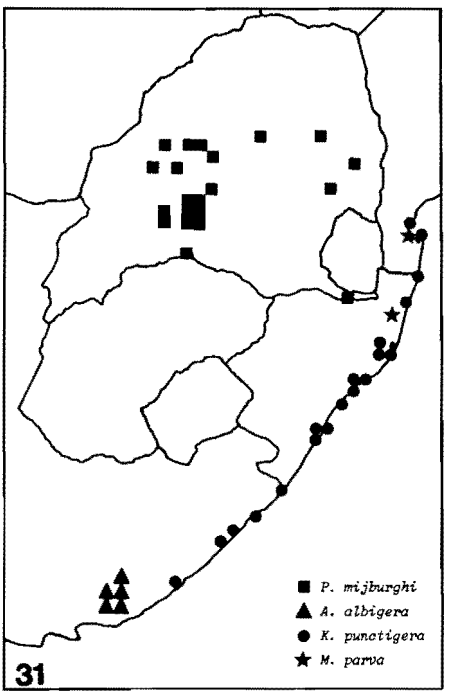
This species is obviously closely related to *M. basimacula* Walker, which it resembles closely. Apart from the distinguishing features mentioned above, *M. parva* is also a smaller insect than *M. basimacula*, which has a tegmen length of 20,3 mm (19,1–21,6; n = 11).

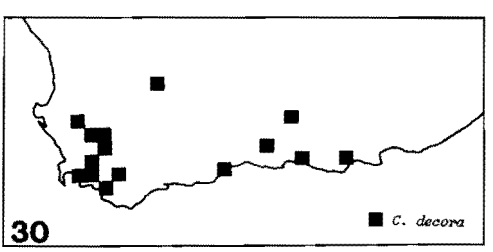
Distribution and Notes: the only locality records available are those of the type series, which indicate that *M. parva* is present in northern Zululand and neighbouring Mocambique (Fig. 31). Distant (1907) reported that Junod had collected *M. basimacula* at Delagoa Bay, and it would be interesting to examine these specimens more closely,



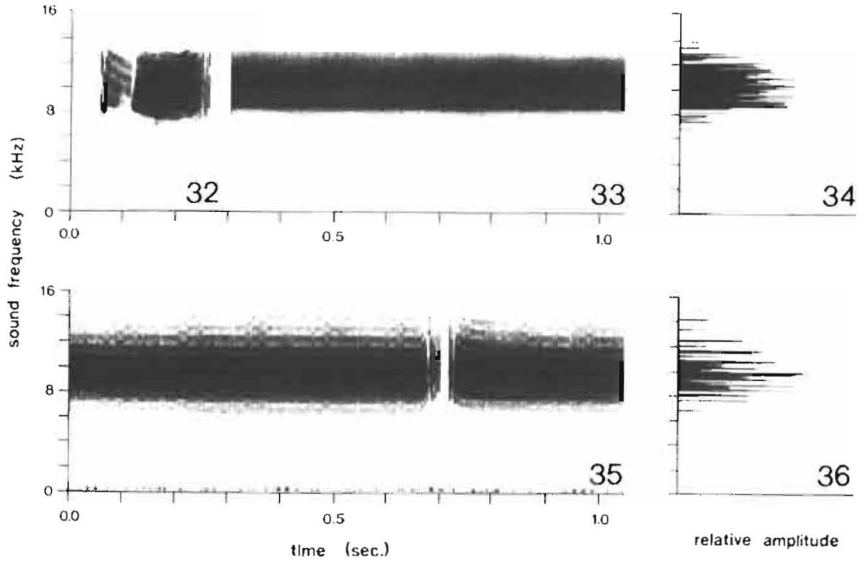
Figs 23–28. Male genitalia: pygophores and urites. 23. *Capcicada decora*. 24. *Kongota punctigera*. 25. *Albanycada albigera*. 26–28. *Munza parva*. 26–27. Urite, ventral and left lateral views. Scale = 2 mm for 23–25, 28; = 1 mm for 26–27.



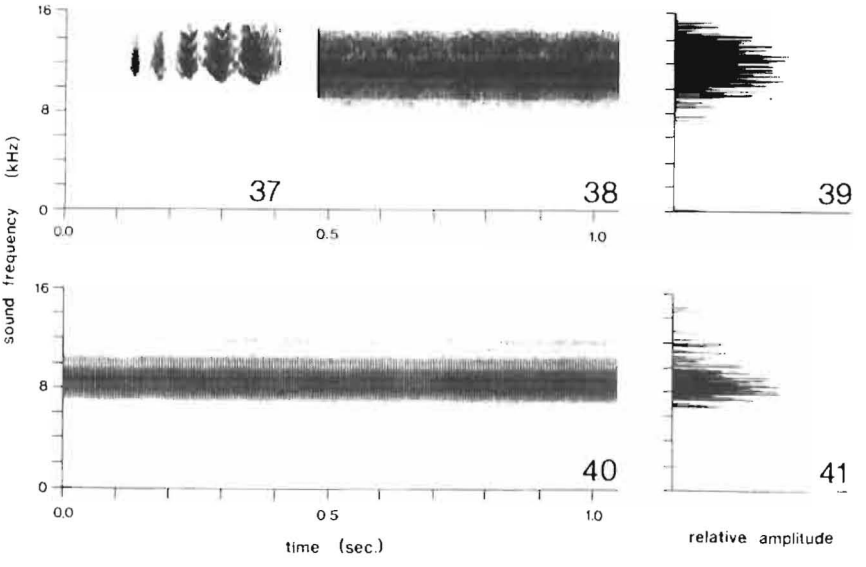




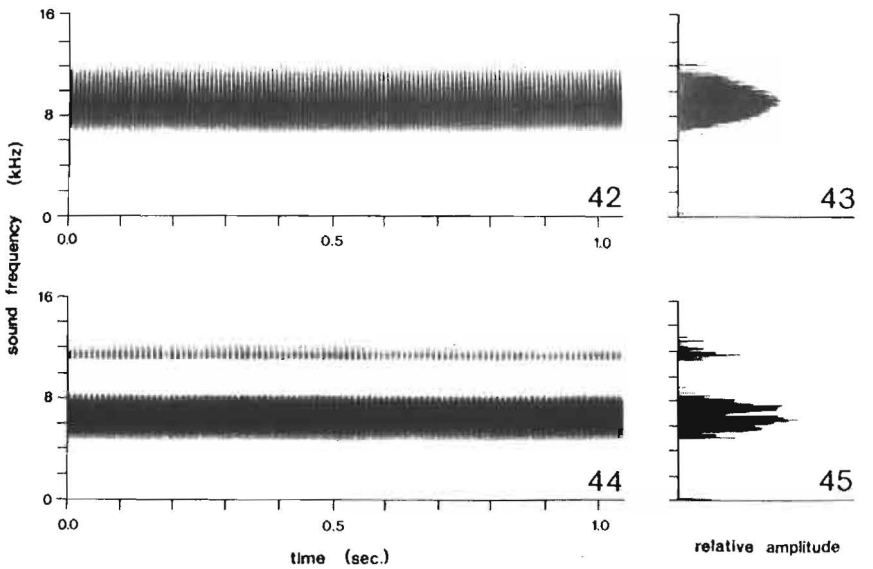
Figs 29–31. Distribution of cicadas. 29. Distribution of *Systophlochius palochius* **sp. nov.**, *Platypleura chalybaea* sp. nov., *Platypleura brunea* **sp. nov.** and *Platypleura divisa*. 30. Distribution of *Capcicada decora*. 31. Distribution of *Platypleura mijburghi* **sp. nov.**, *Albanycada albigera*, *Kongota punctigera* and *Munza parva* **sp. nov.**



Figs 32–36. Calling songs. 32–34. *Systophlochius palochius* **sp. nov.** 32. Sonagram of introductory note. 33. Sonagram of full song. 34. Power spectrum of full song. 35–36. *Platypleura mijburghi* **sp. nov.** 35. Sonagram. 36. Power spectrum.



Figs 37–41. Calling songs. 37–39. *Platypleura brunea* **sp. nov.** 37. Sonagram of encounter note. 38. Sonagram of full song. 39. Power spectrum of full song. 40–41. *Capcicada decora*. 40. Sonagram. 41. Power spectrum.



Figs 42–45. Calling songs. 42–43. *Albanycada albigera*. 42. Sonagram. 43. Power spectrum. 44–45. *Kongota punctigera*. 41. Sonagram. 45. Power spectrum.

since *M. basimacula* is usually found in the Transvaal bushveld and the eastern Orange Free State. The holotype was captured just after midday while singing from a small specimen of *Lippea javanica* in an open, grassy area surrounded by *Strychnos* woodland.

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